### THE NEW TREATY.

The Committee on Foreign Relations Reports It Favorably.

The Senate in Executive Session Upon It.

Upon Separately. Growing Opposition to Its Provi-

sious Among Senators.

Earl Russell Growls at It in the House of Lords.

New Brunswick and the Dominion Dissatisfied.

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1871.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE SESSION. The proceedings in executive session to-day re quire only brief mention. The treaty was favorably reported by the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Mr. Cameron, without any redation of amendment. That gentleman after making a few remarks, was followed by Sena-Morton, was explained certain parts of the treaty in response to inquiries

Some general remarks were made upon it by Senators Sumner, Conkling, Carpenter, Casserly, Trumbull and others. Some of the Senators gave notice that they would offer some amendments to

THE PLAN OF CONSIDERING THE TREATY was discussed, and it was decided that each article uld be taken up separately and acted upon. The Senate refused to take up the resolution heretofore

PROVIDING FOR THE REPORTING in confidence of the debate on the Treaty of Washington by the official reporter of the Senate, said report to be subject to future disposition by that body. One of the objections against the resolution was that debate would be thereby prolonged, as Senators might desire in some future time to see their speeches in print. Besides, it was thought best to complete the action on the treaty as soon as prac-

ANOTHER REPORTED SENATORIAL LEAK. Much surprise was manifested this afternoon in the vicinity of the Senate consequent on the report that the statement of the Joint High Commission had, like the Treaty, prematurely found its way into the newspapers. By some gentlemen this was considered unfortunate, believing it would not strengthen the treaty, while others, who claimed a knowledge of the document, expressed a contrary opinion. Several of the Senators were informed of the reported publication and were not slow in expressing their disapproval of the alleged occurrence, which, they said, was the more to be regretted as the subject involved the question of continued peace between the two countries and violated the confidence which usually attached to the consideration of matters of great importance. So far, however, there is no evidence of such a breach in the quarter which report designated.

The opposition to the Treaty of Washington is said to be gaining strength among Senators the more it is subject to examination. It is stated that it is in reality, that is, in

THE PRACTICAL MONEY RESULT. not so good an arrangement for the citizens of the United States claimants against England as was the Johnson-Clarendon treaty. The latter provided in its first article that all claims against each government since the 26th of July, 1853-the date of the exchange of ratification of the convention of that year—should be submit-ted to a joint commission of four, with an umpire in each case of difference, and in article four it provided for the adjudication of the Alabama claims. In the Treaty of Washington all claims prior to 1861 are excluded, thus cutting off a really larger aggregate of claims against England than the total of the Alabama claims, even should the latter all be allowed. It was understood that the Joint High Commission were to take cognizance of all claims between the two governments. When the commission was first agreed to Sir Edward Thornton expressed his opinion that all claims would be considered.

THE FROTOCOL. however, relates that when the American Commissioners contended for the recognition of all claims, so as to make the treaty at least as thorough in its scope as the Johnson-Clarendou Convention, they were met on the part of the English Commissioners by the declaration that the preliminary correspondence between Mr. Fish and Sir Edward Thornton limited the inquiry to the period of the civil war, and the English side persisted in this view, as, indeed, it would appear in all their other views till the American side sub-mitted. The declaration by Earl Granville on Friday night in the House of Lords that the British government would give every attention to all matters which would aid it in resistance to the payment of these Alabama claims has created a marked impression upon many Senators, who now declare that the treaty must be subject to the most careful and critical examination and full under standing of its various provisions. This has also called attention to the language of

THE THREE NEW RULES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW which are to govern the Tribunal of Arbitrators, and It is alleged that these rules are so worded as to enable England really to escape from all responsibility for the Alabama claims and thus accomplish the successful resistance to their payment which Earl Granville predic s. The first rule is that a neutra government is bound to use due diligence to prevent the fitting out, arming or equipping within its jurisdiction of any vessel which it has reasonable ground to believe is intended to cruise or to carry war against a Power with which is at peace, and also to use like diligence to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise or carry on war as above, such vessel having been specially adapted in whole or in part within such jurisdiction to warlike use. The whole correspondence between the United States and Great Britain, occupying some lour thousand printed pages, is filled with the assertion on the part of England, iterated and reiterated over and over again, that due diligence was observed in preventing the fitting out and arming of the Alabama, and that in fact sh was not fitted out and armed in a British port; that the evidence failed to show she was fitted out in whole or in part in British waters, as a vessel specially adapted for war, and consequently this first rule is so worded as really to acquit the British government from liability or responsibily in the matter of the Alabama. The question so prominently but by Mr. Summer as to the responsibility of England for subsequently recognizing the Alabama, after she received her guns and armament aboard, as a regular Confederate man-of-war, is not touched upon at all in the treaty. Consequently it is held that if the United States fail show that the Alabama was "specially adapted" as a man-of-war when she left the Mersey, the American side of the case is lost. The United States so far have never been able to get England to admit that the Alabama in this condition when she escaped into the English Channel, and Earl Granville's dectaration last week is regarded by many Senators as an evident proof that England is as little prepared to make the acknowldgement under the Treaty of Washington as she was before the advent of the High Commission. The second rule declares that the neutral shall not "permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as the base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of the renewal or augmen-

tation of military supplies or arms or the recruis-

necessary unless placed there with mischievous in tent. Unless there is a hidden meaning, it is looked upon as only enforcing by the treaty the twenty. our hour rule. As far as the augmentation of military supplies or arms is concerned it might be the hidden meaning that in case the United States were at war, their national vessels could not be sup-plied with coal outside our territorial limits; but a provision of that character would necessarily be utterly disregarded by the United States in such an event, nor does it prevent a neutral selling arms or munitions of war to any party, the risk of delivering such arms resting with the purchaser. As to the prohibition of the "recruitment of men," that already is the law and the practice with the United States, as England discovered during the Crimean war. The third Each Article to Be Acted rule is merely a relteration of the promise to exercase due diligence in carrying out the other two

THE OPPONENTS OF THE TREATY. therefore, contend that the rules can have no retroactive practical application, but that while they will not compel the payment of the Alabama claims, and the claims growing out of the damages by the other Anglo-Confederate ships are considered still weaker under the light of the rules, they answer a twofold purpose now. One is to induce the acceptance of the treaty by these

GLITTERING GENERALITIES, and the other is to tie the hands of the United States effectively in the future. Wherever the matter is alluded to in the treaty care is taken, it is said, to use no expression which can be construed into an acknowledgment that Great had been intended by the adoption of the rules to meet the cases of the Alabama and other Anglo-Confederate vessels it would, it is held, have been clearly stated that such was their object; but, on the contrary, not only does Earl Granville refuse to accept such an interpretation, but declares that the government will

RESIST THE PAYMENT OF THESE CLAIMS in every way; but the ablest lawyers in the Senate believe that the rules are framed in such a manner and with such careful and delicate phraseology as will enable England to escape from her liability to the United States much more easily than if the rules were omitted altogether. Great opposition is gathering to article fourteen of the treaty-the article providing for the payment of

THE CLAIMS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS Against the United States. It is alleged that the protocol qualifies the extent of these claims, but the treaty itself does not. Under the language of the treaty "all claims," of any and every character, are to come up for adjudication. All the money now in the Treasury of the United States for cotton seized, which was claimed by British subjects as theirs by virtue of assignments from the rebel government, and amounting to some seventeen miltion dollars, will have, it is alleged, to be given up, although it is known that the equivalent given by these British claimants for most of it was the means of enabling the Confederates to carry on the war against the United States. As to the explanations in the protocol, if any such exist by which these British claims might appear to be subject to certain limitations, the idea is scouted that anything in the protocol can limit or affect in any way the language of the treaty itself. A protocol is a mere record of the discussions-no more and no less. Usually the protocol is made up after each sitting, and thus presents a sort of report of the proceedings. In the present case it is well known that the protocol was not made out at the time, but was drawn up after the treaty had been agreed upon by the two secretaries from their recollection of the proceed ings. In ordinary laws the courts never think of taking the debates in Congress to control them in the construction of the law. That is construed from its language, and if obscure an endeavor is made to get at the meaning of the lawmaker, but not by referring to the discussions pending the enactment of the statute. A treaty being the nighest law of the land is construed with even, if possible, greater exactitude, and it is therefore held to be an absurdity to talk of the protocol controiling the language of the Convention, especially when, as in the case of the present treaty in the matter of British claims, there are absolutely no obscure expressions or words of limitation which render the meaning at all difficult to reach. The articles regarding

are a revival of the articles of the old reciprocity treaty, with an additional provision looking to the payment of a sum of money. It is held by several Senators that the freedom of our fisheries and the freedom of our markets to the Canadian caught fish and the product of fish is even a greater equivalent than the Canadians should have received for the inshore fishery privilege without the extraordinary provision looking to paying them a large sum of money besides. The equivalent of free entry for Canadian caught fish late our markets will permit he Canadians to compete with American fishermen in the sale of the deep sea fish catch. Our fishermen have no market for their fish in Canada, so that for the liberty of catching deep sea fish within three miles of the Canadian coasts, the treaty enables Canadian fishermen to compete directly with ours in our own markets for all kinds of deep sea fish, no matter where caught. As the Canadian fishermen labor under lighter taxation than the fishermen of the United States, having no war debt to pay and no tax to make up on the material used in their equipment, and with free salt, it is feared, if the treaty goes into effect the American fishermen, with their the water, as our merchant marine is already driven from the ocean by the cheaper British marine. If. in addition to this, the United States have to pay them a large sum of money, the advantages will be still more on the side of the Canadians. The question of the free navigation of

THE ST. LAWRENCE AND ITS CANALS is made by the convention a matter of treaty stipuation, but Senators who have examined the subject deciare that while this has always been practically the case, and that it is to the interest of Canada, it should be, as the Canadian government derives even more income from the American use of those canals than from the tolls collected on their own vessels, yet that the treaty of Washington provides now for great equivalents for this privilege, which was always free to us before without seeking any greater equivalent than the tolls collected from the American vessels. These equivalents consist of a stipulation pledging the United States to endeavor to get the freedom of the State canals for Canadian vessels, and in a provision as to vessels on the lakes, which will give to Canadian steamers almost a monopoly of the water carrying trade be tween Chicago and Lake Ontario, and, in effect, throw open the lake coasting trade to the Canadians wherever the transit is through the Welland Canal. Another equivalent is placing the transit trade under the stability of a treaty stipulation, a matter which the Canadians have for years been endeavoring to effect, and one of leading objects of the Canadian Commis-sion which came here in 1867. As for the provision of the treaty by which England agrees to urge upon Canada and New Brunswick not to place export duties on lumber and timber cut on that portion of the American territory in the State of Maine watered by the river St. John and its tributaries and floated down that river to the sea, and when the same is shipped to the United States from the province of New Brunswick, it is regarded as a very poor equivalent for the transportation and lake coasting trade given to Canada by the thirtieth article of the convention. With regard to the reference to arbitration of

a good deal of opposition is felt. It is said that there is no doubt the western terminus of the Northern Pacific Ratiroad will be on Bellingham Bay. If the Rosario Straits are selected as the boundary between the two countries the outlet to the Pacific from Bellingham Bay will be through a narrow star strait, skirting the British boundary for fifty or sixty miles before it enters the wide strait of Juan de Fuca, which s parates Vancouver Island from Washington Territory, while the boundary by the Canal de Haro would place the British territory a long and safe distance from the route of vessels running in connection with the Northern Pacific Railroad. They do not, arbitration, especially as an adverse judgment may injuriously affect us in the future, while, unless for ment of men" and is considered by some as un- | aggressive purposes, it can be no object for England

THE NORTHWESTERN BOUNDARY

to insist upon the Rosario boundary. It is not now be lieved that the Senate is disposed to act hastily, but rather that Senators will be inclined to wait for the discussion in the British Parliament, where it is supposed the phraseology of the new rules and the subject of England's responsibility for the payment of the Alabama claims will be fully entered into. In view of

EARL GRANVILLE'S DECLARATIONS a strong effort will be made not to place the treaty beyond the power of revision until it is understood and agreed what it really means. It will be observed that the objections above noted are in addition to Mr. Sumner's protest against the United States in any way recognizing claims of English subjects which grew out of the war, and which, he alleges, should be paid by England, if at all, as it was England's official conduct which gave vitality to the war and the supplies furnished the rebels by her connivance which nurtured it; and they are also in addition to the feeling that England in the treaty neither apologizes nor offers to recogfriendly recognition of the belligerency of the Confederates before that belligerency was a fact, but which recognition really created the fact, which had not existed before the Queen's proclamation was put forth. It is said

THE DEMOCRATS met to-night to talk over the subject, especially as to the principles of international law involved; and further, that instead of Reverdy Johnson being opposed to the treaty, as reported, he earnestly desires that it may ratified by the Senate.

THE INVESTIGATION INTO THE LEAK. The Select Committee on Senatorial Privileges held a meeting to-night and examined five witnesses concerning the publication of the treaty in the New York Tribune. G. W. Adams, correspondent of the World, testified in effect that he had no knowledge of how the copy was optained or from whom. Messrs. White and Ramsdall, of the Tribune, severally testified that they aid not procure it either from a Senator or any officer or employe of the Senate. They, however, declined to answer the questions as to the name of the person from whom it was obtained, and whether they paid money for it. This refusal on their part will be reported to the Senate to-morrow for the action of that body.

MOVEMENTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS. The members of the Joint High Commission who are here, together with a few invited guests, left this city early this morning on a special train of elegant palace cars, consisting of three saloon cars, one dining and one smoking car, for the purpose of paying a visit to Harper's Ferry. Among the guests were Secretary Robeson, Attorney General Akerman, the at aches of the British Legation, and quite a large number of ladies. At the Relay House the private car of the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was attached to the special train from Washington. The car contained President Garrett, several other officers of the railroad and a number of prominent private citizens from Balumore. Refreshments in abundance were provided after arriving at Harper's Ferry. Jefferson Rock and all the other points of interest were visited. Earl de Grey and Sir Stafford H. Northcote, accompanied by some of the ladies, were the only persons who ascended Maryland Heights, but after having gained the summit they were satisfied that the view fully repaid them for their trouble. The splendid scenery of that region was universally admired. The party returned late to-night delighted with their visit.

#### THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT AND THE TREATY.

Preparing for the Attack-Earl Russell's Motion in the House of Lords Against the Ratification of the Trenty.

LONDON, May 15, 1871. In the House of Commons to-night Viscount Enfield, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, said the government was not prepared to state the exact terms of the Treaty of Washington, as a copy of the document had not yet been received.

Mr. Disraell, therefore, postponed putting the question to the government in relation thereto, of which he had previously given notice.

Mr. Gladstone stated that the government was unable to anticipate the exact time of the arrival of the treaty, but promised that it should be instantly submitted to Parliament.

In the House of Lords Earl Russell gave notice of his intention to move an address to the Queen against sanctioning the ratification of the Alabama treaty, in case the arbitrators are bound by rules or conditions other than the law of nations and English munic pal laws existing during the civil war in the United States, when the alleged depredations upon American commerce were committed.

### THE TREATY IN THE NEW DOMINION.

Discussion of Its Provisions Among the Goverament Organs-Dissatisfaction With the

Fishery Clause. TORONTO, Ont., May 15, 1871. The government press here give a rather equivocal support to the Treaty of Washington, while the opposition papers, on the contrary, are very decided in their expression of disapproval, holding that to grant to citizens of the United States the right to fish in Canadian waters may make it unnecessary for the American government to adopt a policy of reciprocity. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and the journals that represent the French speaking population of Ontario are in favor of rejecting all parts of the Trea'y affecting Canada. The Globe thinks that self-interest should direct the people of Canada in any consideration of the Treaty, while at the same time it recommends that a difference of opinion in the matter between Great Britain and the Dominion should be avoided.

Opposition to the Treaty in the New Brunswick Assembly. ST. JOHN, N. B., May 15, 1871.

The House of Assembly is now debating the terms of the new Treaty, which is meeting great opposition.

#### LYNCHING IN NEBRASKA.

Hanging of Jameson at St. Helena-A Career of Crime-Three Murders Confessed-Attempted Suicide.

YANKTON, May 15, 1871. An eye witness says:-I learn the following additional particulars relative to the hanging of the murderer Jameson at St. Helena, Nebraska, vesterday. The prisoner confessed to the murder of John Coffrey at Fort Buford, but claimed that his comrade Swisder shot him. He denied the murder of Locke until about two o'clock, by which time the crowd had increased to about 200. A vote had been taken and he had been informed he would be hung. He then confessed to the murder of Locke, and on being taken to the porch said:—

He then confessed to the murder of Locke, and on being taken to the porch said:—

Fillow Cittlens—I have come to make a free and open confession of the crime I have committed. I know that I wil have to be hung, and I ooly ask to be hung like a man. I have received a good deal of abuse for a murder committed at Fort Suford, the principal part of which was done by the man himself who testified against me. I killed this man Locke down here. I had a quarrei with him the day before, but that was no excuse. I had time to reflect; but I killed him. We were going through the timbers together; I had some angry words, when I caught his are and struck him idea, kining him immediately.

The prisoner's real name is John McBeath. He was thirty years old and was born in New York, He went to Kentucky, where he served in the Union army and came to Dakota in the Twenty-second infanity. He nad a sister at Bowling Green, ky, and to her he bequeathed his house and four acres or land. He conlessed to killing a man in Kentucky before leaving, but said it was accidentally. On Saturday night, after being taken across the river from here to Okheavy, a dose of strychnine was given him by a prisoner at Sloux City. The dose was too heavy and he recovered, though he was sick yesterday from the effects.

#### EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, May 15—5 P. M., Consols closed at \$8% for both money and the account. Am rican securities quiet and steady. United States ive-tune bonds, 1862, 80%; 1885, old, 90%; 1867, 32%; ten-forties, 89%; LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, May 15—Ever ing.—Linseed oil, 473 per 100. Hops active. Refined petro .—Linkeed oil, A.S. per tol.

n. 183d, bergalion.
n. 183d, bergalion.
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Liverpool. Provisions Market.—Liverpool., May 15.—Cheese, 66s. per cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Lard, 51s. 6d. per cwt.

Liverpool. Produce Market.—Liverpool., May 15.—Petroleum, 17d. a 17d., per gallon for refined.

Frankfort Money Market.—Frankfort, May 15.—United States five-twenty bonds are quoted at 96% a 96% for the issue of 185.

#### THE LIBRARY GROWLERS

Meetings of the Radicals and Conservatives of the Mercantile Library.

Resolutions and Counter Resolutions.

CONSERVATIVES.

Some sixty or seventy members of the Mercantile Library Association—friends and supporters of the present government of the institution-assembled last evening at the Sinclair House, to ratify the nomination of Messrs, W. H. Guton, Jr., G. C. Clark W. H. Lewis and James Bruce, Jr., for directors The election for directors is to take place to-day Several speakers addressed the meeting last evening, urging the adoption of the regular ticket. The eakers were E. T. Reed, who presided; William H. Meekem, Henry C. Cooper, who made a very humorous address; M. C. D. Border and R. C. Allen, the two last named being ex-presidents of the association. The meeting was most harmonionand very pleasantly conducted, every one present

tory for the old management. THE RADICALS. A meeting of the reform party of the Mercantile

seeming to feel assured of the defeat of the "reform-

ers" and jubilant over the prospect of another vic-

Library Association was held last evening at Plimpton Building, and was largely attended. After Mr. William H. Marvin had stated the object of calling the meeting, Mr. Charles H. Patrick was chosen as chairman. William L. Bailey addressed the meeting at some length. E. J. Wright followed in a tew remarks. William H. Corry spoke to the same effect. A. W. Green said the Mercantile Labrary Association was organized in 1820 by a few clerks, desirous of improving themselves and their class. In 1830 the Chinton Hall Association was formed by some merchants, to heep clerks along. H. B. Lloyd advocated opening the rooms on Sunday. T. C. Campbell charged the regular party with irand and corruption. He had in his office affidaylts from two men who had voted, one of them twenty and the other thirty times, receiving five and ten dollars for so doing. J. H. MacKenzie and Mr. Dancer followed in the same strain. Theodore Allen saw the brother-inlaw of the chairman vote six times last year, untifinally the chairman said. "I guess you had better stop, Bill." Several other speakers spoke in the same strain. The following resolutions were adopted: was chosen as chairman. William L. Bailey ad-

adopted:—
Resolved, That we, the members of the Mercantile Library Association here assembled, do view with disapprobation the course of the directors of our library in refusing to accede to the wishes of the members that the reading room be opened on Sunday.

Resolved, That we do hereby ceasure the officials of the library for their scandalous action in using their official position to pack the last annual meeting and thus deprive the legitimate members of their rights.

Resolved, That the action of the present management in raising the annual dues, and thus depriving many of the clerks of our cuty of the use of the intrary, meets our severest condemnation. Resolved, That we do disapprove of the establishment of ranch offices in other cities.

The election will be held to-day.

The Radicals' Reply. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-The Board of Direction of the Mercantile Library have publicly asserted "that so long as they have the control of this library no further steps shall be taken to open the reading rooms upon the Sabbath." They take this position upon the ground that the trustees of the Clinton Hall Association have informed them that they refuse to grant their permission. And they inform us that this correspondence will be published in this morning's papers. By the constitution of the Mercantile Library Association the days upon which the horary shall be opened are determined by the bylaws, which are enacted by the Board of Directors. laws, which are enacted by the Board of Directors. To open the reading room on Sunday it is necessary only that the Board strike out the words "except Sundays" from the bylaws. They would not thereby contravene the spirit or the letter of any of the articles of agreement between the Chinton Hall Association and the Mercantile Library Association. No one of these requires the consent of the trustees, either before or after such action. Even if they should consider such action immorat or illegitimate they can take no action except upon the authority of a meeting of the shareholders. In view of the present state of public opinion concerning this matter we do not believe opinion concerning this matter we do not believe

opinion concerning this matter we do not believe that a majority of such men as the snareholders of the Clinton F \*\* Association can be persuaded to condemn the opening of the reading room on Sunday.

WILLIAM LAURENT BAILEY,
HENRY D. LLOYD,
E. J. WRIGHT,
W. H. CARY,
Candidates of the Reform Party for Directors.
The committee appointed at the meeting on Friday night to request of the president of the association that two out of five of the inspectors for to-may's election be selected from our party has been verbally refused by him.

CONSERVATIVE CONTESTANTS.

Mr. Wilson G. Hunt, President of the Chint The communication of the directors of the Mcr-cantile Library Association of 2 ist June last was presented by you to the Board of Trustees of the "Chnton Hall Association" and reterred to the Com-mittee on "Relations with the Mcrcantile Library Association."

Your committee, after a long and careful inquiry.

have become satisfied that the movement to open the reading room of the library on Sundays is directly opposed to the views and wishes of the great majority of those who have at heart the best interests of the institution and of the community. Besides, in the three epochs in the history of the institution—viz., when founded in 1820, when re-moved to us present site in 1833, and, in 1864, when moved to its present site in 1863, and, in 1864, when the final debt of about sixty thousand dollars was the final debt of about sixty thousand dollars was paid, large sums of money were contributed by our merchants—a very small part of which, if any, in the opinion of your committee, would have been so contributed if the applications had been accompanied with a declaration that the reading room or library would be kept open on the Sabbath.

With these views and with the law of God and the laws of our country relating to that day before us we recommend that the Board of Trustees shall not permit the opening of either the reading room or library on Sundays.

THOMAS H. FAILE,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
JOHN K. MYERS,

An Active Member's Opinion of the Mercantile Library Association's Troubles.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-I am now, and have been for many years, an active member of the Mercantile Library of this city, and, like the large majority of its members, exceed ingly regret the scandal that seems of late to have fallen upon us, and it seems to me that in all the matter recently published in relation thereto, the real evils have been left untouched, and, with your permission, I would like to present my opinions to the public and to my fellow members for their con sideration. And, first, as to the real facts;-With 12,000 members, about one-half of whom are voters, only about 1,200 votes are cast during the most exciting election, lasting some nine hours. When there is but one ticket offered, only about half that number. Why is this? Simply by reason of the bad management at the polls, thereby disgusting many good members and preventing their attendance. And why this bad management? I will tell you. About fifty members, more or less, divided into two factions, are aspirants for the high nonor of holding office. They hold nominating meetings with scarcely any notice to any but their particular friends, and nominate themselves. Very few members know who they are to vote for until the lists of candidates are published a day or two before the election. Then, election day, the polis are under the control of the directors a day or two before the election. Then, election day, the polls are under the control of the directors then in office, who appoint relatives and particular friends as inspectors. The latter decide who may vote, and count the votes after the polls close.

The newspapers of May 18, 1870, charged that gamblers, ruhams, unworthy characters and many others not members were allowed to vote and repeat their votes in the interest of the so-called regular teket, while many members who held opposition bailots were not permitted to vote and were told that their names were checked off as voted, and on other fraudulent pretexts, and were not allowed to swear in their vote and no satisfaction given them, and this in the presence of the principal officers of the association and against the energetic protests then and there of other members.

this in the presence of the principal officers of the association and against the energetic protests then and there of other members.

These facts that I have stated, as well as the charge against the directors, of issuing thekets and packing the half on the with list, by persons not members, cannot be and have not been truthfally denied, that I am aware of. Now, what is the remedy for these evils which shall insure us fair elections and proper proceedings at the annual meetings, I my opinion we need a new constitution, with provision that inspectors shall be elected at the annual meetings, also board of carvassers; also proviling that desired aroundments shall be posted in the library ten days previous to the annual meeting, due only to be valid when rathied by ballot at the ensuing election. As it is now important amendments are passed at the annual meetings, the import of which few members have heard of or had proper time to consider.

Other improvements might be included in the new constitution, out it is of great importance that we have a fair election; and I would here make a suggestion—that in order that none but members may vote, each nerson offering a bailot shall produce his last receipt for dues, which should, when ne votes, be marked "voted." That appears to me a simple

manner of fair treatment, and should be embodied in the byiaws. I hope all reformers will bring their receipts at the next election. The nominating conventions should be called by notice published in the library several dars previously, so that members could attend to see and hear the members who wish to be candidates. In conclusion, I am a so-called reformer, as I believe are nearly all the members; but if the next election is controlled in the same manner the last one was what chance have we of success?

The public as well as the private reputation of the present board is at stake, and it is fair to suppose they will use extraordinary means to sustain themselves. Nevertheless, with fair play, the reformers will win.

AN ACTIVE MEMBER.

## BLOOD, WOODHULL, CLAFLIN.

The Great Scandal at Essex Market.

Astonishing Revelations by Old Mrs. Claffin-Blood Threatened Her Life-The Daughters' Testimony-His Denial of the Violation of Domestic Laws.

The preliminary examination in the matter of the complaint of Mrs. Annie Claffin vs. Colonel J. II. Blood, alias Dr. Harvey, was begun at Essex Market Police Court yesterday atternoon. The notoriety of the parties involved render this an exceptional case, the complainant being the maternal progenitor and the defendant being the silent or "sleeping partner" of the renowned banking house of Woodhull, Claffin & Co. in Broad street, and attracted a large concourse of spectators to the otherwise uninviting precincts of the Essex street Temple of Justice. The testimony of the respective parties to this curious strife was listened to with eager avidity and each sahent point quickly seized by the sensation-mongers, Mrs. Victoria Woodhull being in the conclave for the presidency, could not spare time from her great social and political duties mingle in the ingiorious struggle between the less r lights of the concern. She was conspicuous by her absence, as also her maiden sister, Tennessee Celeste. Both sides were represented by counsel; but, contrary to the usual proceedings, no dilatory motions were made nor any desire evinced to protract the issue. As with the fierce old English barons who figured in the "Wars of the Roses" it seemed to be understood that quarter would not be asked or given, and in response to the summons of the magistrate a pecuhar old lady, of determined mien and expression indicative of unrelenting purpose.

ANNOUNCED HERSELF AS THE "AGRIEVED PARTY," and, being duly sworn, proceeded to relate the story of her wrongs and domestic tribulations. The affidavit of the lady, upon which the proceedings were based, was substantially to the effect that the defendant had not only, by divers wicked and magic arts and devices, alienated the affections of her charming, gifted and otherwise promising and devoted offspring, but had also threatened the life of herself and thereby caused her much unnecessary dread, anguish of mind and other discomfort. This the strong arm of the law alone could remove and enable her to resume the tranquility desirable to one of her advanced stage of life. She was desperately in earnest, and counsel on both sides

desperately in earnest, and counsel on both sides vainly endeavored to restrict her within the bounds the law prescribed. Bursting through all barriers she gave the following as HER STORY.

"Judge," she said, "My daughters were good daughters and affectionate children till they got in within man "Blood," (giving particular emphasis to Blood.) "He has threatened my life several times, and one night last November he came into the house in Thirty-eighth street and said he would not go to bed till he had

WASHEP HIS HANDS IN MY BLOOD.

I'll tell you what that man Blood is. He is one of those who have no bottom in their poekets; you can keep studing in all the money in New York; they never get tail up. If my daughters would just send this man away, as I always told them, they might be millionsiresses and riding around in their own carriages. I came here because I want to get my daughter out of this man's clutches; he has taken away Viccy's 'fection and Jennie's 'fection from poor old mother.

S'HELP ME GOD, JUDGE,

rom poor old mother.

S'HELP ME GOD, JUDGE,
I say here and I call Heaven to witness that there
was the worst gang of free lovers in that house in
Thirty-eighth street that ever lived—Stephen Perlando and Dr. Woodhull and lots more of such

trasn."

Counsel for plaintiff—"Keep quiet, old lady."

Mrs. Clafin, petulently—"Yes, yes; 171 keep quiet; but I want to tell the Judge what these peo-

pic are.

I WAS AFRAID OF MY LIFE
all the time I was in the house; it was nothing but
taiking about lunatic asylums; if God had not saved
me Blood would have taken my life long ago."

me Blood would have taken my life long ago."

THE DAUGHTER'S STATEMENT.

Mrs. Mary Spar was the next witness. She substantiated her mother's statement, and said that she remembered the night that blood was so violent with her mother; that Victoria, her sister, tried to take him away by the neck, and all night she heard noise, as if they were quarrelling in their room.

Mr. Blood's STATEMENT.

Mr. Blood then gave his evidence. He denied the statements in tolo; said he never used violence with his mother-in-law, but that she was very annowing at times and wanted to interfere with the business of the firm.

of the firm.
"Did you never make any threat to Mrs. Claffin?"
"Nothing, except one night last fall, when she was very troublesome, I said if she was not my mother-in-law I would turn her over my knee and spank her."

in-law I would turn her over my knee and spank her."
Counsel—"Would you really do that?"
No answer.
Counsel—"When were you married to Mrs. Wood-hull?"
Blood—"In 1836, at Chicago."
Counsel—"Were you married before that to any one?" Blood-"Yes, I was married in Framingham,

Mass."

Counsel—"Were you divorced from your first wife."

wife?"
Blood—"Yes,"
Counsel—"Was Mrs. Woodhull divorced when
you married her?"
Blo.d—"I don't know."
Counsel—"Were you not afterwards divorced
from Mrs. Woodhull?"
Blood—"Yes; in Chicago, in 1868."
Counsel—"How long were you separated from
her?"

her?"
Blood—"We were never separated; we continued to live together, and were afterwards remarried."
Counsel—"When have you seen Dr. Woodhui!"
Blood—"I see him every day; we are living in the same house."
Counsel—"Do you and Mrs. Woodhull and Dr. Woodhull occupy the same room?"
No answer.

Woodhull occupy the same room?

No answer.

Counsel for defendant—"Now, Mr. Blood, please tell the Court why Dr. Woodhull lives in the same house, and who supports him."

Blood—"The firm of Woodhull, Claffin & Co. has supported the whole of them; Mrs. Woodhull's first child is idiotte and Dr. Woodhull takes care of him."

The examination was continued for some time

further, Mrs. Victoria Woodhull and Miss Tennie C. Claffin

DECORATION DAY A meeting of all the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in the Department of New York was held last evening, Comrade C. R. MacDonald, of Post 113 in the chair. Comrade Frank Clarke was elected secretary, J. W. Marshall treasurer, and Comrade B. T. Morgan assistant postmaster, Grand Marshal for Decoration Day, May 30. The executive committee, floral committee, transportation, press, hall, orators printing and other committees were appointed. The finance committee was appointed, with Judge Charles P. Daly as chairman. Generals Sharpe, P. Daly, Pinckney, Morgan, McQuade, McDowell, Ketchum, MacMahon and George B. McClellan: Mayor Hall, Comptroller Connolly, and Messrs. William M. Tweed, Peter B. Sweeny and all the heads of the departments and commanders of the Grand Army of the Republic posts, with a number of prominent citizens, were elected to membership. On motion it was resolved that any surplus when the expenses of the day have been paid shall be handed over to the directors of the Union Home be handed over the department commander and staff were made members of the executive committee. The route of the procession was left to the discretion of the Grand Marshai, report to be made on Wednes-

#### TRAIN ON FIRE.

Narrow Escape of Rullway Passengers at Jamaica, L. I.
The train which left Jamaica, L. I., at half-past

seven o'clock yesterday morning, took fire when near Clarenceville. Two cars containing hay in bales were entirely detroyed, causing a loss of about six thousand dollars. The passengers were thrown into the wildest excitement, but fortunately no accidents occurred either in the loss of life or limb. The scene can be more readily imagined than described. Few persons would like to be so near death, and were it not for the sudden stopping of the engine there might have been a learning catastrophe to recore.

# THE COAL TROUBLES.

Failure of the Attempt to Resume Work at Hyde Park.

The Feeling at Scranton Unchanged-Miners Still Holding Out.

Rumors of More Favorable Propositions from the Corporations.

SCRANTON, Pa., May 15, 1871.

Every day presents some new phase in the coal competition, and every twenty-four hours furnish about as many facts and speculations. To-day has been one of the most exciting in Hyde Park that has been seen since the troubles commenced. There has occurred no actual difficulty, but everybody anticipated an outbreak of some kind, and the way seemed expressly prepared for it. All day long the streets have been more than ordinarily crowded with men, women and children, the former looking flerce and determined, the latter pale and anxious. Knots of people here and there were earnestly canvassing the situation or offering mutual encour agement, and everybody has acted as it something dreadful was going to happen. The cause of this unusual commotion has been the attempt of Mr. W. W. Scranton to put the Briggs shaft in operation at all hazards. This young gentleman is superintendent of the Lackawanna Coal and Iron Company's Works, of which his father is president, and has exhibited a strong desire to make some figure and noise in the troubles. He has succeeded in both respects to-day, although it must be admitted that he has signally failed in making a sensation by breaking the dead lock. Upon the lamentable fizzle which stiended the laborers' meeting last Thursday Mr. Scranton determined to put one of the mines, owned by the company which employs him, to work with that class of mining material. Up to Saturday he had succeeded in obtaining the names of eighty men in Believue, a suburb of Hyde Park, who said they would go to work in the Briggs shaft on Monday. At five o'clock this morning but twenty-two of the number reported for duty. It is alleged that they were well primed with whiskey and then marched to the mines, two miles distance, under a strong guard of mintary. At that early hour hundreds of miners were out and the march of the lauorers was anything but a cheerful one. Upon reaching the mines pickets were tiniown out and to person, except a regorder, was abloved within 150 yards or so of the snaft. the march of the laborers was anything but a cheerin one. Upon reaching the mines pickets were thrown out and no person, except a recorter, was aboved within 150 yards or so of the snaft. The men worked until about eleven o'clock and loaded eighteen cars with coal which had been cut when suspension took place. No coal was cut, and it is intinated that but four men in the whole party know how to drill a hole. In view of this lact it is anticipated that serious accidents may occur to some of the hexperienced men before this dangerous experiment is well through with. At eleven o'clock, the effects of the stimulant having passed off, the aborers defermined to leave the mine and were escorted to their homes by the soldiers. On this occasion the men were armed with the muskets taken from the Thomas Zouaves and presented quite a formitable appearance. Their march homeward was accompanied by the most unearthly hoots and yel's from the extrem to work this atternoon and the couldinons of dissatisfaction gradually died away.

During the alternoon young Mr. scranton passed through flyde Park, in company with Major Jackson, of the Berwick Guards, and received a share of groans and hisses. Later, hos father made his appearance, earrone to the Briggs shaft, and was greeted with the same uncomplimentary testimonials. Thus ended the first only a numbers, and one same scenes will be gone over again. It is doubtful if they will go into the mine again, and quite uncertain if there will be no general outbreak by the hyde Park men, it having been demonstrated that the effort to work the mine is comparatively a failure. They will content themselves will be defined and the conference is likely to be barren of satisfactory results. They will not recede from the proposition made to Mr. Dackson, out through the gloom which has settled upon the coal interest in this section there seems to come a ray of hope. This afternoon Mr. John Brisbia, the counsel of the Delaware, Lacka wanna and western Rabroad Company, arrived at three delactions t

have an interview with Mr. Thomas Dickson. It is reported that ne comes authorized to say to the interest that if they will go to work unconditionally the company will pay as much per car as is received by miners in other regions. If this rumor is true, and there is reason to believe it is, it seems most probable that resumption of work will take place immediately. Up to this time but one proposition—that of Mr. Dickson's—has come from the companies since last November. The men have been gropping in the dark until they reached the proposal, which was virtually rejected by the Prest ent of the Dehaware and Hudson Canal Company, and they have resolved to feel their way no lurther.

If Mr. Brison comes prepared to make the offer alimeded to it will show a good spirit on the part of the company, and t believe the men will favorably consider and accept it. If he only seeks to propound conditions he might as well have stayed in New York. The men have been too severely badgered to yield to such an arrangement. The time seems propitious for those parties to accept the suggestion of the Heraald, and by mutual concession and conciliation close up the terrible breach between capital and labor. Neither side should seek to prolong a struggle which is prostrating the prosperity of this community, in order that it may be said that we have gained the victory. Such a victory, so won, can be but an empty honor at best. This is the way the desired in the prosperity of this community, in order that it may be said that we have gained the victory. Such a victory, so won, can be but an empty honor at best. This is the way that desired in the prosperity and ballers that desired in the prosperity of the community, in order that it may be said that we have gained the victory. Such a victory so won, can be but an empty honor at best. This is the way that desired in the prosperity and the prosperity of this community. order that it may be stated as a way to be but an empty honor at best. This is the way the people view the situation, and I believe that daylight is near. If Mr. Brisbin makes a lair proposition to the view the situation, and I believe that daylight is near. If Mr. Brisbin makes a lair proposition to the men to arbitrate they will embrace it, and it seems to-night as if that is the object of his mission. But whatever it may be, the interest in the coal troubles is about unded, so far as this section is concerned. With Schaylkin at work it makes no difference whether the companies and men continue to quarrel or make up, atthough it will be much better for them to have peace. About the only currosity newspaper readers can now mave in the matter is to know whether the long strike is to end in harmony or violence. A day or two will decide that point. Not to embarrass the negotiations, which will commence to-morrow, I forbear giving currency to many rumors adout to-night. I deem it best to accept that which represents Mr. Eristin as coming to offer the olive branch instead of the sword.

There is quite a display of munitions of war here to-day. Two field pieces, with a compliment of grape and canister, were brought up last night. All is quiet at this writing.

Reduction of Tolls on the Rending Bailrand -Miners' Strike in the Tamequa District-General Resumption Throughout the

Schuylkill Region. POTTSVILLE, Pa., May 15, 1871. The following despatch was received here this af-

ternoon from Philadelphia:-Tolls have been restored, but they with be again advanced if resumption is not general throughout the whole region.

F. B. GOWAN.

The miners of District No. 4, comprising Tamaqua and vicinity, who have been working some time on the three dollar basis, rejused to work this mornthe three donar basis, recused to work this morning, leaving the question to an umpire, and it is reported they will not go to work until the question of wages is decided by the umpire, which is not in accordance with the agreement entered into by the officers of the Antaracite Board of Trate and Workingmen's Benevolent Association, made and it.

Sociation, made stay 11.

There was a few scattering collectes that did not resume this morning, but are making preparations to go to work in the morning, so that resumption will be general throughout the Schuyiknii region to-morrow, with the exception of the Lanaqua district. The umpire, Judge Elwell, arrived here this afternoon. afternoon.

A large meeting of the William M. Tweed Association of the Twenty-first ward was held at their rooms, corner of Thirty-second street and Second rooms, corner of Tairty-second street and Second avenue, last evening, for the purpose of perfecting their organization and caroling members, after which a stirring speech was made by Mr. John Rafferty, of the Twenteth ward, strong; condemning the ku kinx bil and the usurpation and centralization of power by President Grant's administration. Three cheers for the "Boss" followed and the meeting closed.

#### HIS LAST FUN.

On Sunday afternoon John Foy, a man twenty-seven years of age, while at play with some children on the balcony of premises No. 55 Mulberry street, lost his calance and fell head foremost to the pavement—a distance of thirteen feet—thus receiving a compound fracture of the skull. Foy was taken up insensible and removed to Centre Street Hospital, where death ensued some hours subsequently. Deceased lived at No. 59 Mulberry street. Coroner Young was notified.